

DISTRICT OF BRIDLINGTON.

Urban District Council,
AND
SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Report for the Year 1894,

OF

WILLIAM A. WETWAN, M.R.C.S.,

(Member of the Sanitary Institute),

Medical Officer of Health for the District.

BRIDLINGTON QUAY:

PRINTED BY RICHARD BROWN, 3 KING STREET,

1895.

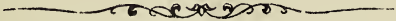
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REPORT 1894.

Bridlington Quay,

February 9th, 1895.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report of the Health of the Urban District of Bridlington for the year 1894.

The past year has seen a change in your title and constitution, from Local Board to that of District Council and Sanitary Authority of the Urban District of Bridlington, coincident with an increase of area and a very trifling addition of population. This increase in area was rendered necessary on the South side by the prospective development of part of Rural Hilderthorpe, and the possibility of having the Sanitary improvements in the Urban District made nugatory by the erection on its borders of numberless houses with or without approved Sanitary appliances. That this was no fanciful danger my work for the past eight years in the older parts of the District, especially in Hilderthorpe, has rendered sufficiently clear to the members of your Sanitary Committee who have had to deal with a very large number of instances of faulty construction, and defective arrangement, clearly traceable to absence of direct control at the time of building. Urban Hilderthorpe now includes the whole of the triangular plot of land lying between Piercy Lane and the South Cliff, together with a couple of fields wedged in between the Bessingby boundary on the South and West and Piercy Lane on the East. The extension Northwards towards Sewerby is bounded on two sides by the Railway embankment and Sands Lane down to the North Cliff. The whole District has now an area of 2,790 acres or about $4\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and an estimated population for 1894 of 9,833, divided between Bridlington and the Quay as follows—Bridlington 3,801, the Quay 6,032.

The Urban District as now constituted shows three fairly well marked "localities," Bridlington, the Quay and Hilderthorpe, and in future reports I shall endeavour to treat them as separate "localities" for statistical purposes—for this year however I shall abide by the older division of two localities and merely premise that the Old Town has the bulk of the working class population employed in the building and allied trades, in agriculture and general labour; Hilderthorpe has the greater portion of the

sea-faring community, together with a small number of the preceding classes and a good many lodging-houses, whilst the Quay is mostly devoted to the reception of Visitors and to residential purposes. Hence we have in Bridlington and Hilderthorpe higher birth and death rates than in the Quay, and find in these two localities a nearer approximation to average Urban populations in age distribution and proportion than in the Quay, where the ratio of old people and children is very different from that ruling in most average Urban centres. I append a table of houses from which it will be seen that the town continues to increase both in area and rateable value, most of these dwellings being of a residential character and taken up nearly as soon as completed. There is one class of dwellings however that no one seems inclined to erect, and that is good cottage property; we have very little really good cottage property in the town, and the difficulty of replacing worn out dwellings of this description increases seriously year by year. The apparent discrepancies in the figures relating to occupied houses this year and last is I think due to alteration in the rate collectors' districts and tenement dwellings.

	1894.			1893.		
	Occupied.	Unoccupied	Building.	Occupied.	Unoccupied	Building.
Bridlington	1086	13	28	1002	16	19
Bridlington Quay	1362	16	61	1445	6	27
The District	2448	29	89	2447	22	46

I am glad to be able to again congratulate you on a fairly successful year of administration—whilst the time has not been one of unalloyed prosperity as regards the visiting season, our town has continued to increase its residential population, many new houses of this character have been built, and have been quickly occupied. Our numerous actual and prospective improvements should further enhance our attractions as a place of residence.

The possible chance of our receiving a visit from the Cholera epidemic, and the provision of means to protect the District from its ravages, were very fully before us at the beginning and during the warm part of the year—every precaution in the way of inspecting, cleansing and disinfecting foreign shipping and the vessels of the fishing fleet frequenting our port was adopted—necessitating, as will be seen in Inspector Reed's Report, the overhauling of 200 craft. Dr. Wheaton of the Local Government Board visited the town and made a very careful survey of the District, subsequently embodying the results of his inspection, and suggestions thereon, in an interesting series of recommendations. With regard to the

recommendations of a general character formulated by Dr. Wheaton I have to point out that with a very few exceptions they have all been anticipated at various periods by myself, and a perusal of the Annual Reports which I have had the honour of submitting to you during the nine years I have held the office of Medical Officer of Health, clearly shows that Sec. 92 of the Public Health Act has been very systematically carried out, and that the survival of some conditions which do not attain to the highest level of sanitary excellence must not be attributed to lack of zeal on the part of your officers, but to the impossibility of translating the permissive "may" of so much of the sanitary law-making into the far preferable positive "must" of the energetic health officer. Nevertheless Dr. Wheaton's suggestions are admirable and I trust will favourably impress the Members of the District Council with the necessity of pressing forward such important work as the erection of isolation accommodation, the adoption of the Notification Act, the re-modeling of the Byelaws and a more stringent application of them when re-made. Such of Dr. Wheaton's recommendations as refer specially to the treatment of Cholera will together with those contained in the circulars of the Local Government Board on the same subject, receive every attention this coming season should there appear any likelihood of a recurrence of the epidemic.

The provision of a suitable hospital for the reception and treatment of infectious sick has already received your attention. In June I accompanied your Architect, Mr. Dyer, to London, to lay the plans of the proposed building before the Central Authority, and had a lengthened interview with the Architect and Medical Officer for the Department, who made various suggestions which were afterwards embodied in fresh plans and subsequently received your sanction and were forwarded for the decision of the Local Government Board. You have already secured a site, and I would press upon you the desirability of at once proceeding with the completion of the project. An isolation hospital is one of the necessities of a health resort; apart from its inherent usefulness in the segregation of the sick it is a solid and convincing proof of the thoroughness of a Sanitary administration, and as such is so regarded by most visitors. People who at home may reside uncomplainingly in the midst of smells and insanitary surroundings are usually, and not unnaturally, particularly anxious to have concrete evidence of salubrity and sanitary environment in the place they select for a holiday or a cure.

The water supply of the town is plentiful and good, it is derived from an irreproachable source and as it leaves the borings is absolutely pure, but a little hard from the salts of lime. Being stored in an open reservoir however it is liable to receive fine dust, vegetable spores &c., and to develop some of the minuter forms of vegetable life and animalculæ, and these however innocuous the majority may be vividly impress the inquiring mind of any enterprising individual possessed of a pocket filter and sixpenny microscope. There are two ways in which this suspended matter may be eliminated—one by covering the reservoir, the other by filtering the water.

Covering the storage reservoir would only partly exclude germ-bearing dust, and at the same time have the tremendous disadvantage of keeping out Nature's great antiseptic and purifier—sunlight. Several years ago Dr. Downes showed that pure sunlight was the greatest germ destroyer and preventitive of low forms of animal and vegetable life we possess, and the more recent brilliant experiments of Professor Marshall Ward have proved that the chemical rays in the violet end of the spectrum of Sunlight are undoubtedly the most powerful bactericide we can use. Many spores and baccilli which will suffer a short exposure to boiling water without detriment, are rendered completely inert by a similar exposure to direct Sunlight, and those which are not killed are checked in their growth under similar circumstances—indeed one may say of germs generally “they love darkness rather than light.” Sunshine brightens everything good, it purifies the atmosphere, clears water of many impurities, and strengthens those debilitated by germ-diseases. Towns and houses built so as to allow the freest play of Sunshine in and around dwellings are the most healthy, and to this great sanitary factor may be attributed the general good health of dwellers in country villages, where in spite of small cramped dwellings, often damp and ill-drained, the population has a death-rate so much below that of Urban centres. It would hardly be wise then to exclude dust and spores at the expense of depriving the water of the purifying influence of the Sun's rays. We must leave our reservoir open and purify the water by filter-beds, which in addition will clear and aerate it before it enters the mains. This subject has already been placed before the Water Company and I would urge that more attention be given to it.

In the early part of the year there was some recrudescence of Influenza, and one death was certified to this cause—whilst a few more cases were recorded towards the end of the year without any fatalities.

In June a visitor had the misfortune to lose two of his children from Diphtheria—at the time and for several weeks previously there was no other Zymotic disease in the town and there was no other Diphtheria during the year—the family occupied a furnished cottage which they had rented for the two previous consecutive seasons—and they came from a town in which or immediately on the borders of which, Diphtheria was prevalent. Adequate measures were taken to ensure thorough disinfection of the house and contents, and no further case occurred.

The new lavatories on the North Cliff have fully answered the expectations formed of their usefulness.

DEATH-RATES.

	1894.		1893.		1892.		1891.		1890.	
	General	Zymotic	General	Zymotic	General	Zymotic	General	Zymotic	General	Zymotic
The District	13·7	1·01	19·8	2·54	17·7	1·74	19·08	1·42	16·9	1·8
England & Wals	16·6	1·76	19·2	2·47	19·0	1·90	20·2	1·83	19·2	2·03

BAROMETRICAL READINGS.

Month.	Highest	Lowest	Range	Number of days in each month at which the mercury stood at		
				30 and upwards	Between 29 & 30	Between 28 & 29
January	30·45	29·10	1·35	4	26	1
February.....	30·36	29·00	1·36	8	20	
March.....	30·35	28·76	1·59	11	19	
April.....	30·08	29·28	0·80	1	29	
May.....	30·26	29·34	0·92	6	25	
June.....	30·50	29·34	1·16	7	23	
July.....	30·52	29·75	0·77	25	6	
August.....	30·65	29·25	1·40	12	19	
September	30·54	29·36	1·18	24	6	
October.....	30·36	29·55	0·81	19	12	
November..	30·96	29·55	1·41	23	7	
December.....	30·53	29·24	1·29	14	17	

VITAL STATISTICS OF ENGLAND & WALES FOR 1894.

The birth-rate in England and Wales in 1894 was 29·6 per 1000 of the population, the lowest rate ever recorded, and was 2·0 per 1000 below the mean rate in the ten years 1884-93. In the first seven years of that period the birth-rate had continually declined from 33·6 in 1884 to 30·2 in 1890, the rates in the next three years having been respectively 31·4, 30·5, and 30·8.

The death-rate 16·6 was even more remarkable, being not only the lowest ever recorded but so much as 1·5 per 1000 under the lowest previous rate, viz: 18·1 in 1888. The death-rate in 1894 was also 2·6 per 1000 below the mean annual rate in the preceding ten years.

The rate of mortality amongst infants under one year of age to 1000 registered births was 137, the mean proportion in the ten years 1884-93 having been 147.

The death-rate from disease of the Zymotic class was 1·76 per 1000 living, against 2·0 and 2·47 respectively in the preceding two years.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

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MARRIAGES.

There were 81 marriages contracted during the year 1894, which gives a marriage rate of 8·23 marriages, or 16·46 persons married for each thousand of the estimated population.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES.

There was a total of 265 births registered in the Urban District during the past year, 143 males and 122 females, nearly evenly divided between the Old Town with 131 and the Quay with 134. The birth-rate for Bridlington was 34.44, for Bridlington Quay 22.21 and for the Urban District 26.9. There were 25 illegitimate births, namely, 20 in the Old Town and 5 at the Quay, giving an illegitimate birth-rate for the District of 2.5 and a per centage of total births of 15.2 for the Old Town and 3.73 for the Quay.

TABLE OF QUARTERS.

	1894.			1893.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BRIDLINGTON.						
1st Quarter.	21	15	36	15	14	29
2nd Quarter.	14	16	30	20	10	30
3rd Quarter.	16	15	31	16	11	27
4th Quarter.	22	12	34	10	7	17
Totals	73	58	131	61	42	103
BRIDLINGTON QUAY.						
1st Quarter.	26	12	38	20	12	32
2nd Quarter.	15	14	29	17	12	29
3rd Quarter.	10	22	32	15	13	28
4th Quarter.	19	16	35	18	15	33
Totals	70	64	134	70	52	122
Totals for the District	143	122	265	131	94	225

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES.

The total deaths proper to the District (including visitors) were 135, consisting of 68 males and 67 females and divided between Bridlington and the Quay, with 63 for the former and 72 for the latter locality. The death-rate for the Old Town was 16.57, for the Quay 11.93 and for the District 13.7. The deaths of children under one year of age were equal to 129.8 per 1000 infants born alive for Bridlington, 104.48 for the Quay and 116.9 for the District. Illegitimates contributed 22.45 per centum of these infantile deaths.

You will thus see that the natural increase of the population, or excess of births over deaths amounted to 130 during the year.

QUARTERLY TOTALS.

	1894.			1893.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BRIDLINGTON.						
1st Quarter.	6	4	10	14	10	24
2nd Quarter.	11	11	22	16	6	22
3rd Quarter.	6	9	15	14	12	26
4th Quarter.	7	9	16	15	16	31
Totals	30	33	63	59	44	103
BRIDLINGTON QUAY.						
1st Quarter.	9	12	21	10	13	23
2nd Quarter.	13	9	22	5	3	8
3rd Quarter.	9	4	13	13	22	35
4th Quarter.	7	9	16	11	15	26
Totals	38	34	72	39	53	92
Totals for the District	68	67	135	98	97	195

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The accompanying large Table shows the mortality arranged to show disease, age, sex, locality and period of the year when the several deaths occurred.

Disease :—The seven principal Zymotic Diseases are here represented by Dysentery 1, Scarlatina 1, Diphtheria 2, and Whooping Cough 6. of these 10 deaths—7 belonged to Bridlington and 3 to the Quay—the Zymotic death-rate for the district being 1·01, and the lowest we have had since 1889. Whooping cough was very widely spread all over the country during the latter half of the year and we had a considerable number of cases. I believe the one death from Scarlatina represented nearly all the Scarlet Fever we had during the year, and the Diphtheria I have already spoken of. There were 17 deaths from Tuberculosis (including Phthisis Pulmonalis) against 19 in the preceding year; Bronchitis and Pneumonia are responsible for 28 deaths as compared with 30 the year before; whilst Disease of Brain and Spinal Cord, including Apoplexy, only took 14, being half the mortality recorded to this group in 1893. Disease of the Heart and Vascular System, and Disease of the Stomach and Alimentary Canal, of Liver and Kidneys were less fatal by nearly one half than in the year before. Natural Decay is accountable for rather fewer deaths and there were 9 less Inquests than in 1893. The total mortality being nearly 60 less than in the immediately preceding year.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.												SEX.		Divisions of District.				Quarters of the Year.				Totals
	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 2.	From 2 to 5.	From 5 to 10.	From 10 to 15.	From 15 to 25.	From 25 to 40.	From 40 to 50.	From 50 to 65.	From 65 to 80.	From 80 to 90.	From 90 to 100.	Males.	Females.	Bridlington.	Bridlington Quay.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.			
Zymotic Diseases.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Dysentery ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Scarlet Fever ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Diphtheria ..	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Whooping Cough ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Erysipelas ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Influenza ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Rheumatism ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Cancer ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Phthisis ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Tuberculosis ..	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Dis. of Brain & Spinal Cord ..	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Disease of Heart & Blood Vessels ..	12	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	13	12	16	18	14	3	3	3		
Bronchitis & Pneumonia ..	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	6	2	3	3	3	3		
Dis. Stomach & Alimentary Canal ..	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	4	1	4	2	2	2		
Disease of Liver & Kidneys ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	4	1	4	2	2	2		
Disease of Uterus ..	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	4	7	3	2	2	4	4		
Gen. Debility & Premature Birth ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	3	13	7	8	9	6	6	6		
Natural Decay ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	4	2	2	2	1	1		
Inquests. { Natural Causes ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	2	2	2	2	1	..		
{ Traumatic Causes ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	..	4	2	2	2	1	..		
Totals	36	2	6	3	4	2	9	6	19	37	13	1	70	68	64	74	32	46	30	30	138		

Age :—The much lighter mortality with which we have been favoured in 1894 than in 1893 is well shown if we take the totals at the foot of the Table and group them into age-periods, thus we have in the early columns, under one year and from one year to 15 years, the non-working period of life, a mortality of 51, as compared with 58 in 1893; for the second or working period of life from 15 to 65 years of age a total of 36 against 72 in the year before, and in the third group or period of decline from 65 upwards again 51 against 77 in 1893. It will thus be apparent that the incidence of mortality in 1893 was most severe on those in the productive period of life and the loss due to this incidence, apart from numbers correspondingly greater than in 1894 where the bulk of the deaths come in the other two or non-productive periods of existence.

The remaining columns are sufficiently self-explanatory, and may be profitably compared with the corresponding Table in previous Reports and with the Barometrical Table given earlier.

VACCINATION.

During the twelve months ended 30th June, 1894, there were registered 309 births in the Bridlington Sub-registration District, and of these on the 31st December, 1894, only 192 had been successfully vaccinated, 32 had died unvaccinated, *only* 2 were postponed by Medical Certificate, 4 were removed to districts, the vaccination officer of which received due notice, 10 were lost sight of, and 67 remain unaccounted for, leaving a residuum of 77 unvaccinated or 24·9 per cent. to swell the steadily growing numbers of the unprotected and to furnish fuel for the next outbreak of Variola. If this increase of the unprotected is allowed to continue at its present rate for a few more years, there will be scattered thickly up and down the country such an abundance of suitable pabulum as will enable the Small Pox to exact a heavy penalty in money, lives, and disfigurement for the present supineness of the Authorities responsible for enforcing the beneficent Vaccination Acts. Not only is it necessary to enforce the Vaccination Law as it stands now, but it would be wise on the part of the Legislature to endeavour to devise some means of standardising the results of vaccination, so that there might be a fairly uniform amount of protection from the work of both public and private vaccinators, at present anything between the one very smallest vesicle of the private vaccination which the fad of the vaccinator or inconsequent whim of the parent may allow, to the three, four or five full-sized vesicles made by public vaccinators is classified as “Successful,” and not until they are passed through the sieve of a Small Pox Hospital do we find any endeavour to calculate the amount of protection given by these respective degrees of “Successful Vaccination.” In a recent outbreak of Variola there was a death-rate of 11·7 per cent. amongst those cases shewing only *one scar*, whilst of 109 cases of Small Pox occurring in persons shewing *five scars*, not a death occurred and their stay in Hospital was proportionately shorter.

THE LLOYD COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

Our local hospital is one of the most useful and truly charitable institutions in the town. It is in the position of "a friend in need" whom we are assured on excellent authority is "a friend indeed." For accidents, for cases of acute sickness where prompt and intelligent assistance is of vital importance, and in the long and often wearisome cases of chronic ailments where the daily ministrations must be persistent, this institution is a necessity; for in the homes of the poor the accommodation rarely more than suffices for the ordinary requirements of the family when in health, and the nursing however kind and well meant it may be is perforce untrained, and do what one may, one's attention is inclined to flag as a long illness drags itself slowly on and friends and patient alike lose heart and hope.

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ST. ANNE'S CONVALESCENT HOME.

This summer retreat for the sick poor has done great good during the time it has been planted in our town; year by year its sphere of usefulness is expanded and its inmates come from an ever widening circle to regain in the pleasant sea air of our coast the health and strength lost in the arduous struggle for their daily bread in the workshop and the field, and to cast off the lethal influence of penury and insanitary environment. The number of patients admitted during the season of 1894 was 835, and with very few exceptions all returned from their sojourn at the sea-side with renewed health and strength. Considerable alterations are proposed, to make the buildings more convenient for the work and to increase the comfort of the patients. It is to be hoped the funds will receive a corresponding addition.

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SANITATION.

Your officers have done a great deal of good substantial work in this department during the year just closed, not only have insanitary conditions been investigated when notice of their existence has been sent to the department, but systematic and periodical inspection of the District has been made at short intervals, and nuisances have been sought out and remedied. The 92nd Section of the Public Health Act and allied provisions have been very fully carried out; a large number of instances of defective drainage, delapidated water-closets, privies, ash-pits, &c., have been brought before you, and ordered to be made good. The 110th Section of the Public Health Act has been carried out as regards shipping; all the places where offensive trades are carried on have been visited; slaughter-houses, dairies, cowsheds, milk shops and bake-houses, have received the attention they require, and common lodging-houses have been kept under strict surveillance. A comprehensive tabular statement of this work will

be found in Inspector Reed's Report annexed, showing the number of cases with which the department has dealt, and giving the number of visits paid.

I have to congratulate the Authority on taking up the question of completing the connections of house drains with the main sewers and making a record of the same. This should be in such a form, furnished with a District plan, as will facilitate reference to it, to be kept readily available for your officers to consult, and to enable prospective tenants and purchasers of house property to discover the condition of houses before they enter into possession.

I would press upon your early attention the revising of your bye-laws, some of the provisions are obsolete and most will bear amendment. No plans for new buildings should be passed which do not show appropriate means of ventilation for soil pipes and that the water-closets are of modern approved patterns. The building of small dwellings within the curtilages of larger houses should be prohibited—overcrowding of this description is detrimental to the health of occupants and inimical to the best interests of the town. As I have shown in the first part of this Report, fresh air and sunshine are great purifiers, and nothing should be tolerated which checks the free play of either around dwellings.

In concluding this, my Ninth Annual Report, I beg to thank the Members of your Sanitary Committee for the ability they have shown in dealing with the various matters brought before them, and for the careful and painstaking courtesy they have exhibited in considering my recommendations.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM A. WETWAN, M.R.C.S. Eng.

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Urban District Council and Sanitary Authority of Bridlington.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

BRIDLINGTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

SIR,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report of work done by the Sanitary Department of the Urban Sanitary Authority during the year ending December 31st, 1894.

INSPECTION.—I have again carried out as far as possible a house to house inspection of the entire district, and all Sanitary defects found have been noted, many trivial matters have been dealt with by me. Those defects requiring such action have been reported to the Sanitary Committee and notices for their abatement duly served. These notices have been followed up until their requirements have been in almost in every case duly carried out.

TABULAR STATEMENT.—I append herewith a Tabular Statement of the cases with which I have dealt, containing as you will observe a large number of defective Privies, Ashpits &c., some Privies without soil boxes discharging into huge Ashpits, in some instances fully three feet below ground level and capable of holding a large accumulation of refuse. These large pits become a fruitful source of nuisance when allowed to get full, as they sometimes do through the neglect of the Scavengers to empty them, or by householders keeping their yard doors fastened, and preventing the Scavengers doing their work.

DRAINAGE, &c.—House Drainage defective and improper, is in the majority of cases due to the discharge pipe of slopstone being run directly into drains.

The orders have in all cases been to disconnect the same from drains and make them to discharge over the grating of a Sanitary Syphon Gully in the open air.

I have also found several cases of stoppage of House Drains and Gullies mainly attributable to the same not having received the attention they should have had, and having been made the receptacles of matters they were never intended to receive.

DIPSTONE CESSPOOLS &c.—Large filthy Dipstone Cesspools are still to found in various parts of the district for no fewer than 32 have been dealt with this year; some of them having a depth of from 4 to 5 feet. These receptacles have received due attention and have in most cases been abolished and Sanitary Syphon Gullies provided.

PRIVIES.—Privies improperly constructed &c., mostly relate to the same having been constructed in such close proximity as to abutt on walls of Larders and to be directly under sleeping rooms. Several have been removed to a suitable distance from dwelling houses. Others reported to the Sanitary Committee have been left in abeyance.

Several Privies emptying through living rooms of dwelling houses have been dealt with, and where back entrances could not be obtained the Privies have been provided with Galvanised Iron soil boxes, with air-tight fitting covers to same, and in some cases new privies have been made.

DUST BOXES.—Sixteen houses have been found with no accommodation for depositing surplus ashes, refuse &c. &c.

CONNECTIONS.—Ten old dwelling houses have been newly connected with the town Main Sewers.

WATER CLOSETS.—Defective Water Closets are mostly those known as Pan Closets, which are in many cases a great abomination and nothing short of fever traps, as they ventilate the sewers into the dwelling-house, a large number have been removed and new Closets of approved pattern provided; 14 with insufficient or entire absence of water supply have been dealt with; 7 improperly constructed have been removed and one discharging its contents into the harbour has also been dealt with.

HOUSE SCAVENGING.—The House Scavenging of the whole district is divided into five sub-districts number 1 to 5. In sub-districts Nos. 1 and 2 the work has been fairly well done by the respective Contractors. In sub-districts Nos. 3, 4 and 5, I cannot say the same, I have had numerous complaints throughout the year, and have also had at times great difficulty in getting those sub-districts cleared which was only done in No. 3 district by employing special carts during part of August and September at the expense of the Contractor.

DISINFECTANTS.—During the summer months Disinfectants were freely used throughout the entire district.

During the year I have made systematic inspection of all Cow-sheds, Cairies and Milkshops, Slaughter-houses, Common Lodging-houses, Bake-houses &c. On the 31st December, 1894, there were on the Register 56 Cow-sheds, 5 Milk-Shops, 17 Slaughter-houses, 8 Common Lodging-houses, and 19 Bake-houses.

The Cow-sheds generally have been kept in a fairly clean and satisfactory condition, only two or three places remain which are scarcely satisfactory owing to being bad in structure and lacking ventilation &c. One person has registered as a Cow-keeper and one person has ceased to be registered. Numerous small matters have been dealt with such as cleaning drainage, removing manure heaps, Repairing floors &c.

MILKSHOPS.—There are five Milkshops within the District, showing an increase of one. These have been regularly visited and found with their utensils in a clean and satisfactory condition.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—There are 17 Slaughter-houses in the District, being an increase of one during the year. I have dealt with several small matters such as gullies and drains blocked, deposit and removal of garbage, want of limewashing, &c., &c., but on the whole these places are fairly well adapted and generally comply with the Board's bye-laws.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.—The number of Common Lodging-houses is eight, this being the same number as in the previous year, up to the end of October, registered to accommodate nightly 118 lodgers, and for that number provide ample cubic space. No. 6 Common Lodging-house, kept by Esther Garvey, having been sold has not since been used as such. Numerous matters which are frequently occurring in these places have been dealt with, viz: Filthy privies and manure heaps, inattention to ventilation of sleeping rooms, emptying slops, &c.

BAKEHOUSES.—There are 19 Bakehouses in the District, being the same number as in the previous year. All these places have been fairly well conducted, and comply with the provisions relating to them; only a few small matters have had to be dealt with during the year.

During the year ending December 31st, 1894, I have made the following number of visits of Inspection to the places named below:

Cowsheds, Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	398
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	195
Common Lodging-houses	...	...	...	92
Bakehouses	...	...	...	228
Workshops and places of other Trades	...	...	...	26
Total	...	...	...	939

I have also inspected during the year 26 sea-going vessels and 174 fishing vessels, making a total of 200.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

W. A. WETWAN, M.R.C.S. &c.,

Yours obediently,

Medical Officer of Health,

FRANCIS REED,

Bridlington Urban District.

Inspector of Nuisances, &c., &c.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF CASES.

Defective Privies	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
„ Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
„ Ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Filthy Dipstone Cesspools and Dumb Wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Privies improperly constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
„ emptying through dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Want of Privy accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Want of Dust Boxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
House drains, &c., not connected with main sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Water Closets, defective and insufficiently ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
„ „ with insufficient or absent water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
„ „ improperly constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ „ discharging into the harbour	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Damp living and sleeping rooms, defective house spouting	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Floors and yards badly paved, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Filthy rain water cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective housemaids' sinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Filthy living and sleeping rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sleeping rooms overcrowded and delapidated	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Urinals &c., without water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Filthy piggeries and manure heaps	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Piggeries improperly drained &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Look-up Shops, Workshops, and want of Sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Filthy water courses	..	..	...	...	...	...	2

COW-SHEDS, MILKSHOPS, &c.

Limewashing and cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Draining blocked and defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Filthy manure heaps	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Want of drainage and repairs of floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
							25

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Gullies and drains blocked	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Floors and yards badly paved	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Improper deposit of garbage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ removal of garbage	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Want of Limewashing &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
							19

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

Filthy privies and manure heaps	...	...	...	...	...	11
Want of ventilation, &c., of rooms, and inattention to slops, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	16
Want of repairs (sleeping rooms)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drainage &c. blocked	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bedding, defective	...	...	...	...	...	1
						32

BAKE-HOUSES.

Limewashing and cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	1
						4
Total						441

